

12

# EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

21 Application number: 89104656.7

51 Int. Cl.4: **C07F 9/38 , A61K 31/66 ,  
C07F 9/40**

22 Date of filing: 16.03.89

Claims for the following Contracting States: GR  
+ ES.

30 Priority: 31.03.88 CH 1239/88

43 Date of publication of application:  
02.11.89 Bulletin 89/44

84 Designated Contracting States:  
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

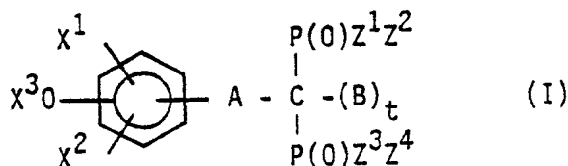
71 Applicant: **SYMPHAR S.A.**  
**6, Chemin des Carpières**  
**CH-1219 Le Lignon Genève(CH)**

72 Inventor: **Nguyen, Lân**  
**14, La Levratte**  
**CH-1260 Nyon(CH)**  
Inventor: **Niesor, Eric**  
**13C, Chemin de Bonmont**  
**CH-1260 Nyon(CH)**  
Inventor: **Phan, Hieu**  
**Chemin de Benuyer**  
**CH-1295 Tannay(CH)**  
Inventor: **Maechler, Pierre**  
**12, Pré du Camp**  
**CH-1228 Plan-les-Ouates(CH)**  
Inventor: **Bentzen, Craig**  
**Villa 48, Pré-Bonnet**  
**CH-1261 Bogis-Bossey(CH)**

74 Representative: **Micheli & Cie**  
**118, rue du Rhône Case postale 47**  
**CH-1211 Genève 6(CH)**

54 Phenol substituted gem-diphosphonate derivatives, process for their preparation and pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

57 The invention relates to new gem-diphosphonates derivatives substituted by phenol groups of formula (I):



as well as the process for their preparation and the pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

**PHENOL SUBSTITUTED GEM-DIPHOSPHONATE DERIVATIVES, PROCESS FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM**

This invention relates to a novel class of compounds, phenol substituted gem-diphosphonate derivatives as well as the process for preparing such compounds. It further relates to pharmaceutical compositions containing the above-mentioned compounds especially for the treatment of hyperlipidemia.

Many epidemiologic studies have shown that people with high levels of serum cholesterol are at high risk of developing coronary artery diseases. The convincing and definitive evidence that lowering serum cholesterol with the aid of hypocholesterolemic drugs reduces the risk of coronary heart diseases was provided by the Lipid Research Clinics Coronary Primary Prevention Trial reports (The Lipid Research Clinics Coronary Primary Prevention Trial results. I. Reduction in incidence of coronary heart disease. Journal of the American Medical Association 251, p.351-364, 1984. The Lipid Research Clinics Coronary Primary Prevention Trial results. II. The relationship of reduction in incidence of coronary heart disease to cholesterol lowering. Journal of the American Medical Association 251, p. 365-374, 1984).

In addition, the most recent report from the Helsinki study showed that gemfibrozil treatment, which was associated with the modification of the serum lipoprotein levels and decreased plasma triglycerides, reduces the incidence of coronary heart disease in men with dyslipemia (The New England Journal of Medicine 317 (20), p. 1237-1245, 1987).

The phenol substituted gem-diphosphonates were tested and discovered to be potent hypolipidemic and lipid altering agents, in addition some were found to possess hypotensive activity. These gem-diphosphonates were therefore potentially useful agents for the treatment of dyslipemias and associated cardiovascular diseases.

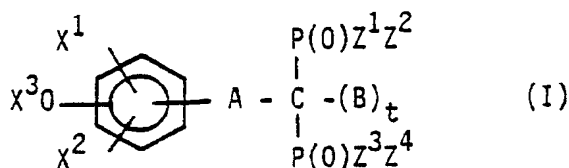
H. Gross and coworkers have described the synthesis of (3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)methylidene diphosphonic acid and its Me, Et and Pr esters in Journal f. prakt. Chemie 317(6), p. 890-896 (1975); *ibid.* 318(3), p. 403-408 (1976) and *ibid.* 320(2), p. 344-350 (1978). No potential application of these compounds was provided in the description.

W. Lehnert reported in Tetrahedron 30, p. 301-305 (1974) a method for the preparation of simple phenylethenylidene-diphosphonate and-carboxyphosphonate esters, without any information on their potential application.

The US Patent No. 4,696,920 (1987) of Symphar S.A. reports the preparation of tetraethyl and tetrabutyl 2-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxy)benzyl-1,3-propylidenediphosphonate and their possible use in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases induced by or associated with the dysfunction of the slow calcium channels.

The UK patent 2 043 072 (1979) of Symphar S.A. discloses the synthesis of unsubstituted phenyl- and phenoxy-alkylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acids and Me and Et esters and their application as antiatherosclerotic agents.

The present invention relates to compounds of formula (I):



where:

- Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup>, Z<sup>3</sup> and Z<sup>4</sup> identical or different are
- OR where R is H, a straight, branched or cyclic alkyl group comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms,
- OM where M is an alkaline or alkaline earth metal ion or an ammonium group NR<sub>4</sub> where R has the same meaning as defined above,
- NR<sub>2</sub> where R has the same meaning as defined above,
- Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup> and Z<sup>3</sup>, Z<sup>4</sup> may form an alkylidenedioxy ring comprising 2 to 8 carbon atoms.
- X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup> identical or different, are H, a halogen atom, a straight, branched or cyclic alkyl or alkoxy group from 1 to 8 carbon atoms,
- X<sup>3</sup> is H, an alkyl group R<sup>1</sup> from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an acyl group C(O)R<sup>1</sup>, a carbamyl group C(O)NHR<sup>1</sup> where R<sup>1</sup> is described as above; X<sup>3</sup>O and one of the two other substituents X<sup>1</sup> or X<sup>2</sup> may form an

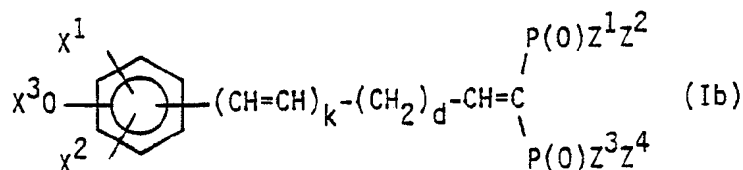
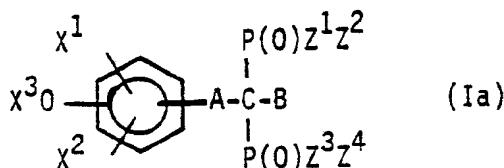
alkylenedioxy ring comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

- A is  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-$ ,  $-\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_n-$ ,  $-\text{S}-$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $-\text{S}(\text{CH}_2)_n-$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n-$ , where n is an integer from 1 to 7,  $-(\text{CH}=\text{CH})_k-(\text{CH}_2)_d-\text{CH}=-$  where k is zero or 1 and d is an integer from zero to 4,

- B is H, an alkyl group from 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

- 5 - t is zero or 1, with the proviso that t is zero only when A is  $(\text{CH}=\text{CH})_k-(\text{CH}_2)_d-\text{CH}=-$  where k and d are as described above.

The compounds of formula (I) include the phenol substituted alkylenediphosphonates (Ia) and the phenol substituted alkenylenediphosphonates (Ib)



- 25 where  $X^1$ ,  $X^2$ ,  $X^3$ , A, B, k, d,  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$ ,  $Z^3$ ,  $Z^4$  are as described above.

Compounds of structure (Ia) include, for example, those in which:

- $X^1$ ,  $X^2$  identical or different are alkyl groups from 1 to 8 carbon atoms,
- $X^3$  is hydrogen,
- A is  $\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_n$ , S,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{S}-(\text{CH}_2)_n$ ,  $\text{SO}_2-(\text{CH}_2)_n$ , where n is 1-7,
- 30 - B is hydrogen or a  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$  alkyl group,
- $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$ ,  $Z^3$ ,  $Z^4$  identical or different are OH, alkoxy groups of 1 to 8 carbon atoms or one or both of the pairs  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$ ,  $Z^4$  are an alkylenedioxy group of 2 to 8 carbon atoms.

Compounds of structure (Ib) include, for example, those in which

- $X^1$ ,  $X^2$  identical or different are alkyl groups from 1 to 8 carbon atoms,
- 35 -  $X^3$  is hydrogen,
- k is zero or 1 and d is zero to 4,
- $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$ ,  $Z^3$ ,  $Z^4$  identical or different are OH, alkoxy groups of 1 to 8 carbon atoms or one or both of the pairs  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$ ,  $Z^4$  are an alkylenedioxy group of 2 to 8 carbon atoms.

#### 40 PROCESS FOR PREPARING COMPOUNDS OF FORMULA (I)

The present invention also relates to a process for preparing gem-diphosphonates of formula (Ia) and (Ib).

- 45 The experimental procedure for preparing (Ia) consists in reacting the diphosphonate compound III with a base such as sodium hydride, sodium metal, sodium alkoxide, n-butyl lithium or lithium diisopropylamide. The starting product II is then reacted with the anion of compound III thus formed in situ to give the substituted diphosphonate (Ia). The reaction takes place in solvents such as hexane, heptane, benzene, toluene, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethoxyethane, methyl tertibutyl ether or N, N-dimethylformamide.
- 50 The solvents can be utilized pure or as a mixture, depending on the solvent polarity desired. The temperature range of the reaction is between  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  and the boiling point of the solvent or solvent mixture. The reaction time varies between several hours and several days. In the case where A is a sulfur atom, the appropriate starting compound II is the bis (substituted phenol) disulfide and the preferred base is n-butyl lithium.

- 55 The procedure for preparing (Ib) consists in condensing the appropriate aldehyde IV with the diphosphonate compound V using titanium tetrachloride and a tertiary amine such as methyl morpholine or pyridine as catalysts. The reaction is carried out in an ether solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane or dimethoxyethane. The polarity of the reaction medium can be conveniently modified by adding a non-polar

solvent such as tetrachloromethane. The temperature of the reaction varies between  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$ , preferably between  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The obtained alkenylidene-diphosphonates (Ib) can be hydrogenated to the corresponding alkylidene-diphosphonates (Ia) where  $\text{B} = \text{H}$ . In the particular case where structure (Ib) contains two double bonds, i.e. when  $k=1$ , the reduction conditions can be made to form either of the following two compounds (Ia): the partially saturated compound where  $\text{A} = (\text{CH}=\text{CH})_k-(\text{CH}_2)_d-\text{CH}_2$ ,  $\text{B} = \text{H}$ , or the completely saturated compound where  $\text{A} = (\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2)_k-(\text{CH}_2)_d-\text{CH}_2$ ,  $\text{B} = \text{H}$ .

The partially saturated compound (Ia) where  $\text{A} = (\text{CH}=\text{CH})_k-(\text{CH}_2)_d-\text{CH}_2$ ,  $\text{B} = \text{H}$ , can be made predominantly when (Ib), where  $k=1$ , is reduced with a complex hydride reagent such as sodium borohydride or lithium borohydride in a polar solvent which can be methanol, ethanol at a temperature between  $-15^{\circ}$  and room temperature.

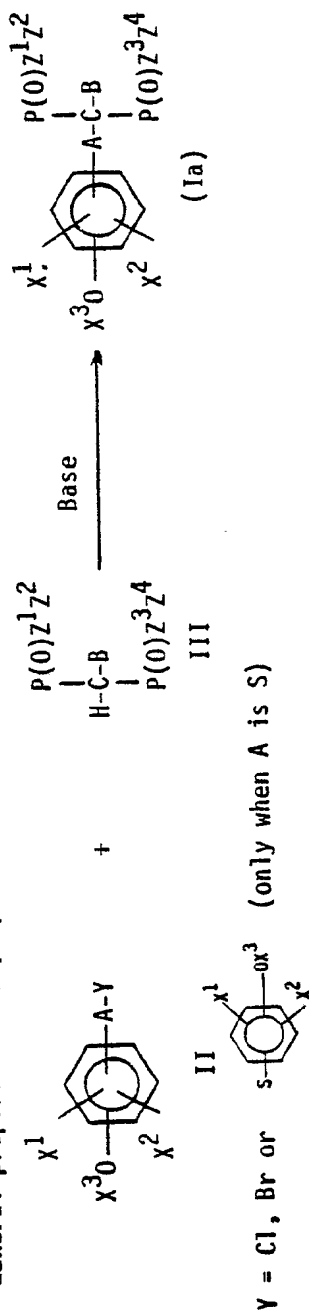
The completely saturated compound (Ia) where  $\text{A} = (\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_k-(\text{CH}_2)_d-\text{CH}_2$ ,  $\text{B} = \text{H}$ , can be obtained from (Ib), where  $k=1$ , by reduction with an excess of complex hydride reagent such as sodium borohydride or lithium borohydride in methanol or ethanol as solvent at a temperature between room and reflux temperature. Another convenient reduction method is the catalytic hydrogenation using palladium or platinum adsorbed on active charcoal as catalyst. Suitable solvents include methanol, ethanol, dimethoxyethane, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and acetic acid. The reduction is performed at room temperature and at a pressure between 1 and 4 atm.

Compounds (I) obtained through one of the procedures described in page 8 can be derivatized into other products with different ester groups. One such method involves the hydrolysis of the tetraethyl ester compounds (I),  $\text{Z}^1-\text{Z}^4 = \text{OEt}$ , with hydrochloric acid or bromotrimethylsilane/water to yield the corresponding diphosphonic acids (I),  $\text{Z}^1-\text{Z}^4 = \text{OH}$ . The latter compounds are alkylated by using trialkyl orthoformates to form the corresponding tetraalkyl esters. An alternative method consists in reacting the tetraethyl ester derivative with bromotrimethylsilane/phosphorus pentachloride to form the diphosphonyl tetrachloride. The esterification of this intermediate with various alcohols or diols yields new derivatives (I) where the pairs of substituents  $\text{Z}^1$ ,  $\text{Z}^2$  and  $\text{Z}^3$ ,  $\text{Z}^4$  may be individual alkoxy groups or may form alkylidenedioxy groups.

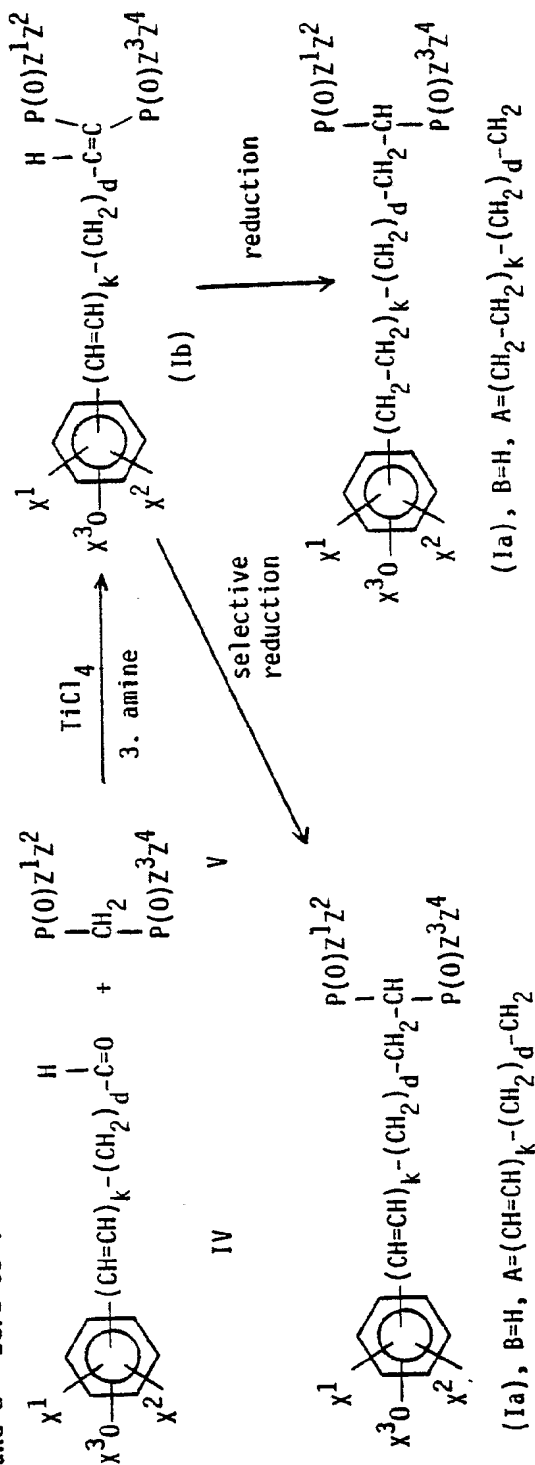
The above described synthetic procedures are described on pages 8 and 9.

### SYNTHETIC PROCEDURE

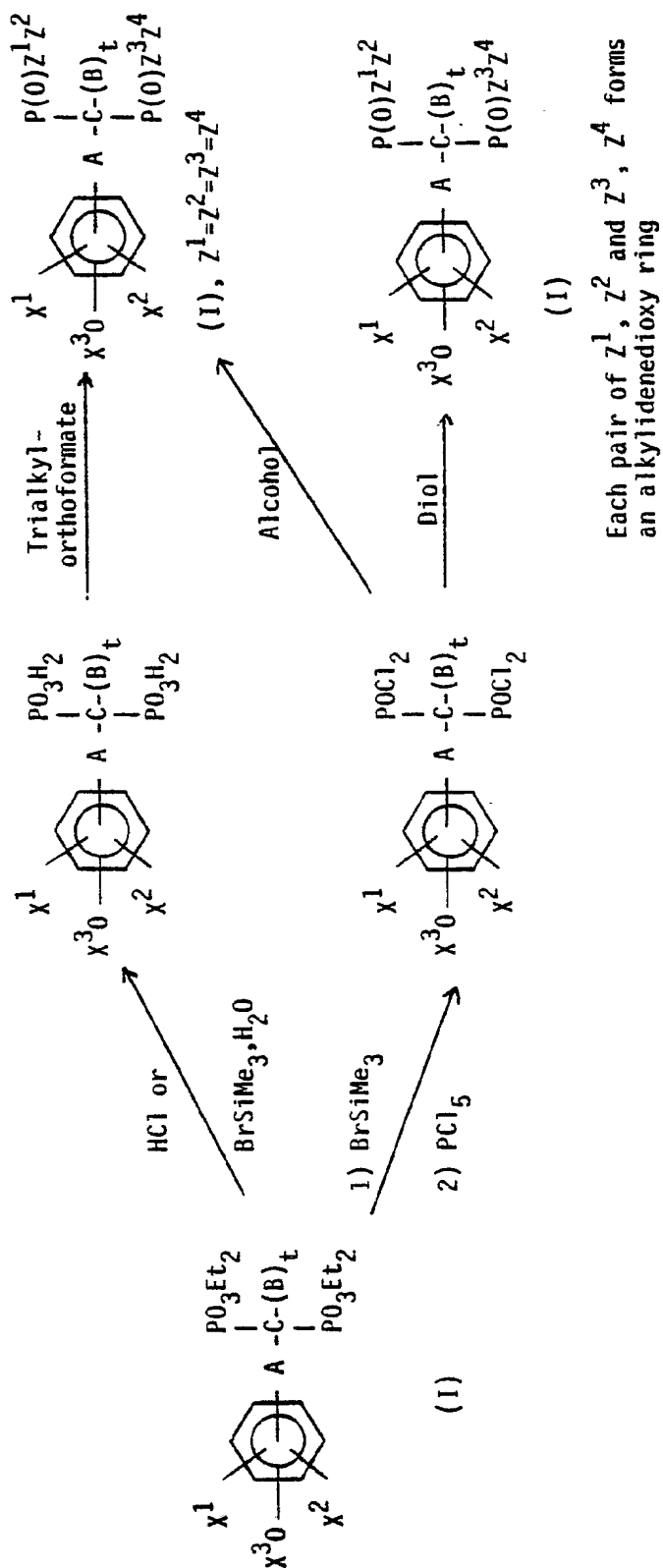
### - General preparation of (Ia)



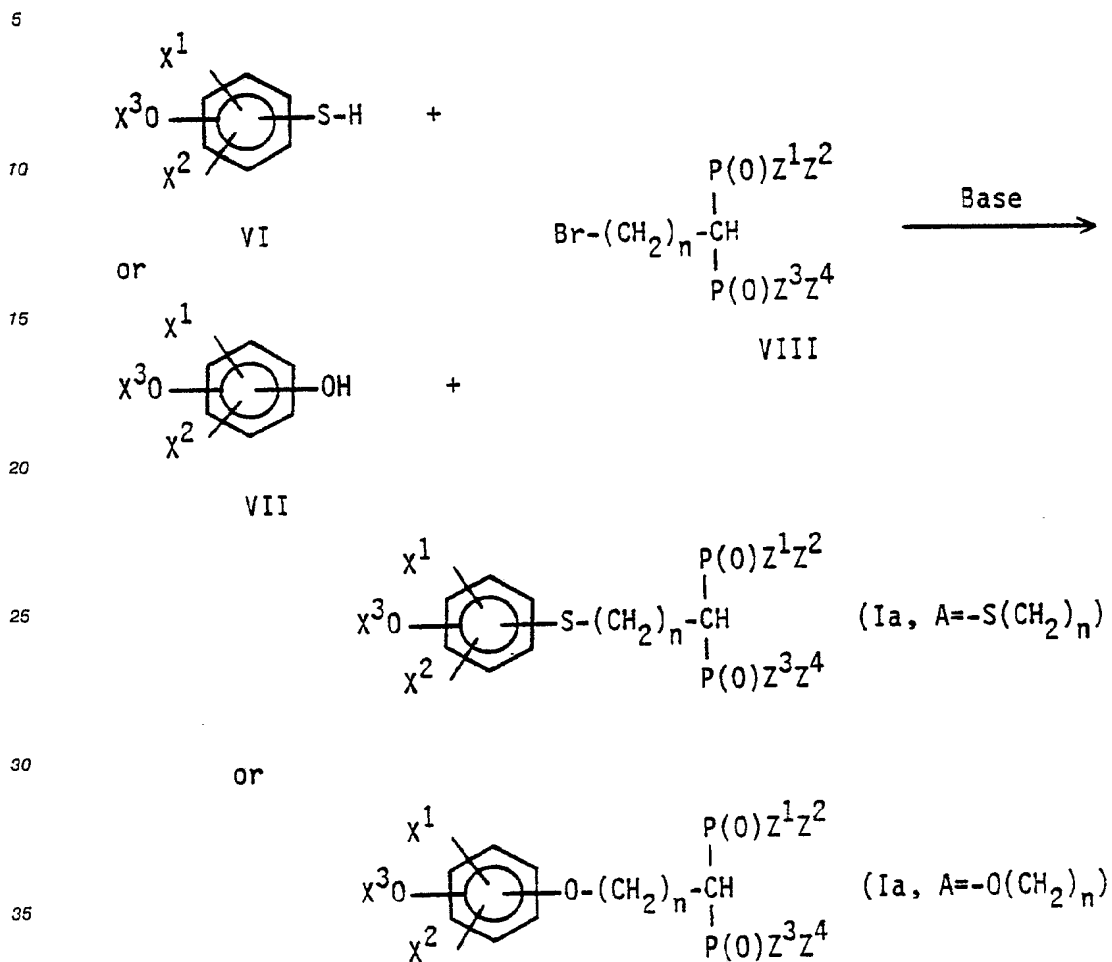
- Preparation of (Ib) and (Ia) when B = H and A = (CH=CH)<sub>k</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub> and (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub> where k = zero or 1 and d = zero to 4



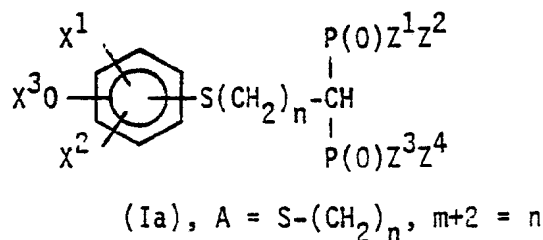
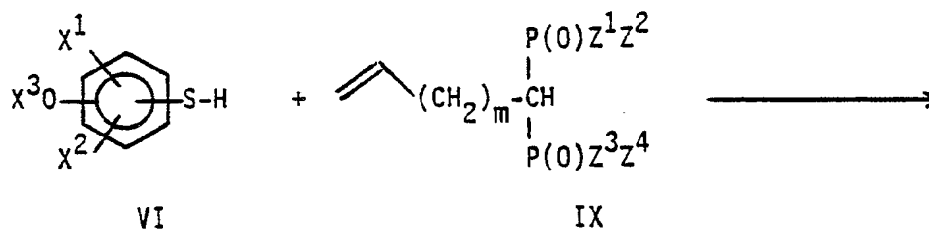
## SYNTHETIC PROCEDURE (cont.)



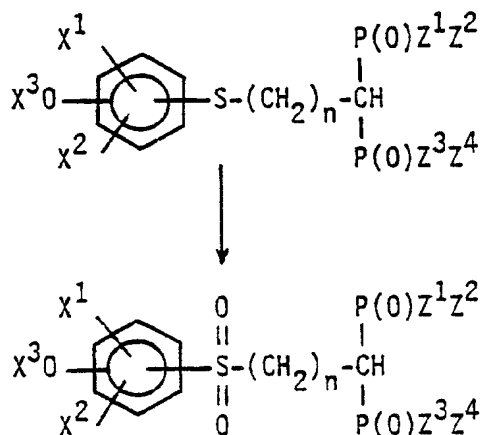
When A is  $\text{S}-(\text{CH}_2)_n$  or  $\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_n$ , (Ia) can also be prepared by reacting bromoalkylenediphosphonate VIII with respectively the thiohydroquinone VI or hydroquinone derivative VII in presence of a base.



When A is  $\text{S}-(\text{CH}_2)_n$  where  $n \geq 3$ , one additional method for preparing (Ia) involves reacting VI with an alkenylenediphosphonate IX in presence of a radical initiating agent such as benzoyl peroxide or hydrogen peroxide.



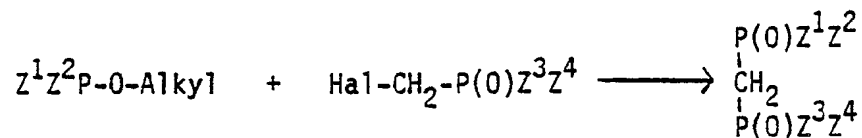
The sulfide group is converted to the higher oxidation states, namely the sulfone groups, by using an oxidative agent which may be a peracid such as m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid or a peroxide salt such as potassium permanganate or potassium hydrogen persulfate.



Compounds (I) where X<sup>3</sup> is different from H can be prepared by using the corresponding starting compound II where X<sup>3</sup>≠H. One alternative method involves derivatizing the phenolic -OH group in compounds (I) by standard synthetic procedures: alkylation, by reacting the phenoxide anion with alkylating reagents such as alkyl halide or dialkyl sulfate, esterification by using acylating reagents such as acid anhydrides or acyl halides to form the corresponding esters or by using isocyanates to form the corresponding carbamates.

The starting compounds V which are not commercially available are prepared by one of the two following methods.

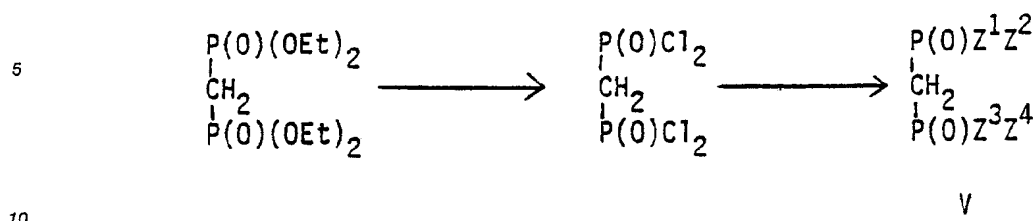
- Arbuzov reaction between an alkyl phosphite and a halogenomethylphosphonate



V



- Transesterification of the methylenediphosphonate ethyl ester



These two methods provide new starting compounds V where the substituents Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup>, Z<sup>3</sup>, and Z<sup>4</sup> may be individual alkoxy groups or where the pairs of substituents Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup> and/or Z<sup>3</sup>, Z<sup>4</sup> may form alkylidenedioxy rings.

The structures of compounds of formula (I) are determined by elemental analysis, infrared (IR), mass (MS) and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopies. The purity of the compounds is verified by thin layer chromatography (Silicagel, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH or CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH eluent mixtures), gas liquid chromatography (Methyl silicone column) or high performance liquid chromatography (Octadecylsilane C<sub>18</sub> reversed phase column).

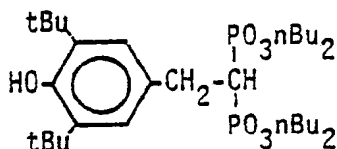
The abbreviations used in this patent application are as follows:

In tables 1 and 2, n- is normal, i- is iso-, sec is secondary-, t is tertio-. In the NMR spectra, s is singlet, d is doublet, t is triplet, m is multiplet. The temperatures are measured in degree Celsius and the melting points are uncorrected. The boiling points refer to values obtained by short path distillation carried out in a ball tube type distillation apparatus (Kugelrohr).

The present invention will be further described by the examples 1 to 23 which are typical of the synthetic procedures used.

#### Example 1 (Compound 7)

##### Tetrabutyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate



A solution of 3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxybenzyl bromide (2.48 g, 8.3 mmol) in 30 ml dioxane was added to a solution of 12.5 mmol of sodium tetrabutyl methylenediphosphonate prepared by reacting an equimolar amount of NaH and tetrabutyl methylenediphosphonate in 30 ml tetrahydrofuran. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 16 h then was partitioned between H<sub>2</sub>O and CHCl<sub>3</sub>. The dried organic phase (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) was evaporated and the residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, CHCl<sub>3</sub> then 95/5 CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH) to afford 2.9 g (4.6 mmol, 56%) of tetrabutyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate.

IR (film):

2980 cm<sup>-1</sup>: aliphatic C-H

1440: t-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>

1240: P=O

1020-970: P-O-C

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

δ =

7.05 (s, 2H): aromatic H

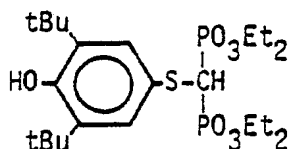
5.08 (s, 1H) OH

4.1-3.95 (m, 8H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>

- 3.18 (t x d, J = 7 and 16 Hz, 2H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>-  
 2.66 (t x t, J = 7 and 24 Hz, 1H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH  
 1.60 (sextet, J = 7 Hz, 8H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>  
 1.44 (s, 18H): t-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>  
 5 1.38 (multiplet, J = 7 Hz, 8H): P-O-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>  
 0.90 (2 x t, J = 7 Hz, 12H): P-O-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

10 Example 2 (Compound 5)

Tetraethyl 3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenylthio-methylenediphosphonate



To a solution of tetraethyl methylenediphosphonate (2.43 g, 8.43 mmol) in 15 ml dry tetrahydrofuran were added 5.3 ml (8.43 mmol) of 1.6 M n-butyllithium in hexane at -78° under nitrogen. To the above  
 25 solution were then added 15 ml of a tetrahydrofuran solution of 4.0 g (8.43 mmol) of bis(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) disulfide, prepared according to T. Fujisawa et al., Synthesis 1972, p. 624-625. The mixture was maintained at -78° C for 1 h and then stirred at 25° C for 3 days. Hydrolysis was performed with 20 ml saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution and the mixture was extracted with 3 x 40 ml diethyl ether. The organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, evaporated and the residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, 95/5 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH). It was obtained 2.2g (4.2 mmol) of a yellow oil which slowly crystallized; yield = 49%.  
 30 mp = 78-80° C

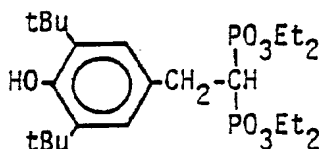
35

Elemental analysis C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>42</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub> S								
% calc.	C	52.66	H	8.07	P	11.88	S	6.11
% found	C	52.13	H	7.77	P	11.65	S	6.62

IR (film):  
 3600 + 3450 cm<sup>-1</sup>: OH  
 40 1430: t-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>  
 1250: P=O  
 1040: P-O-C  
 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  
 δ =  
 45 7.5 (s, 2H): aromatic H  
 5.4 (s, 1H): OH  
 4.35-4.2 (m, 8H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 3.55 (t, J = 21 Hz, 1H): -CH-PO<sub>3</sub>Et<sub>2</sub>  
 1.45 (s, 18H): t-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>  
 50 1.35 (t, J = 7 Hz, 12H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>  
 MS: 524 (M<sup>+</sup>)

55 Example 3 (Compound 4)

Tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate



5

Tetraethyl methylenediphosphonate (21.2 g, 73.5 mmol) was added at room temperature to a 80% dispersion of sodium hydride in mineral oil (2.2 g, 73.5 mmol) suspended in 70 ml dry benzene. To this solution of sodium tetraethyl methylenediphosphonate was then added a 30 ml toluene solution of 20 g (66.8 mmol) of 3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxybenzylbromide prepared according to H. Gross, H. Seibt and I. Keitel, Journal für prakt. Chemie **317** (6), p. 890-896 (1975). The resulting mixture was refluxed for 16 hours. The cooled toluene phase was extracted with H<sub>2</sub>O, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, pure CHCl<sub>3</sub> followed by a 95/5 CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH solution) to give 21.3 g (63% yield) of tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate.  
mp = 62-63 °C

20

Elemental analysis C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>44</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>						
% calc.	C	56.90	H	8.76	P	12.23
% found	C	56.76	H	8.53	P	12.15

25 IR (KBr):

3400 cm<sup>-1</sup>: O-H

2850: aliphatic C-H

1440: t-butyl

1240: P=O

1040: P-O-C

30 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

δ =

7.1 (s, 2H): aromatic H

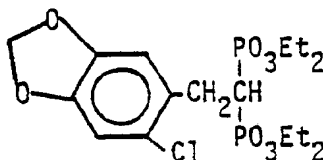
5.1 (s, 1H): OH

4.15 - 4.05 (m, 8H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>35 3.18 (t x d, J = 6 and 17 Hz, 2H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>2.65 (t x t, J = 6 and 24 Hz, 1H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH1.45 (s, 18H): tC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>1.26 (two overlapping t, J = 7 Hz, 12H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

40

Example 4 (Compound 13)45 Tetraethyl 2-(3,4-methylenedioxy-6-chlorophenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate

50



To a solution of sodium tetraethyl methylenediphosphonate (22 mmol) in 15 ml dry dimethoxyethane were added 4.1 g (20 mmol) of 6-chloropiperonyl chloride. After 16 h at reflux the reaction mixture was partitioned between Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 20 ml) and H<sub>2</sub>O (20 ml) and the organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. Short path distillation (Kugelrohr) gave 3.1 g (8.5 mmol, 43%) of the title compound.  
bp = 200 °C/0.05 mmHg

IR (film)  
 2950  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : aliphatic C-H  
 1240: P=O  
 1030: P-O-C + OCH<sub>2</sub>O

Elemental analysis: C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>27</sub> ClO <sub>8</sub> P <sub>2</sub>								
% calc.	C	44.70	H	5.96	P	13.56	Cl	7.56
% found	C	44.51	H	6.21	P	13.41	Cl	7.65

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

$\delta$  =

6.76 (s, 1H): aromatic H

6.70 (s, 1H): aromatic H

5.84 (s, 2H): O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O

4.10-3.96 (m, 8H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

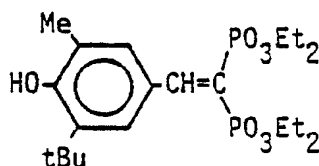
3.10-3.20 (m, 2H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>

2.80 (t x t, J = 7 and 24 Hz, 1H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>CH

1.12 (two overlapping t, J = 7 Hz, 12H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

#### Example 5 (Compound 30)

#### Tetraethyl 2-(3-tertibutyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate



Under nitrogen, 300 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran were placed in a 500 ml reactor and were cooled to 0°. Titanium tetrachloride (27.5 g, 145 mmol) was added dropwise followed by 10 g (52 mmol) of 3-tertibutyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylbenzaldehyde synthesized according to G.A. Nikiforov et al, Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otd. Khim. Nauk 1962, p. 1836-8; Chem. Abst. 58, 7856f (1963). Tetraethyl methylenediphosphonate (21 g, 72 mmol) was added followed by pyridine (22.9 g, 290 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was partitioned between Et<sub>2</sub>O and H<sub>2</sub>O. The ether phase was washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution to pH 7, dried and evaporated to dryness. An amount of 18.5 g (40 mmol, 77% yield) was obtained of the title compound, pure by GLC.

IR (film):

3400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : OH

2950: aliphatic C-H

1240: P=O

1060: P-O-C

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

$\delta$  =

8.2 (d x d, J = 30 and 50 Hz, 1H): Ph-CH=CP<sub>2</sub>

7.7-7.6 (m, 2H): aromatic H

4.25-4.05 (m, 8H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

2.25 (s, 3H): CH<sub>3</sub>

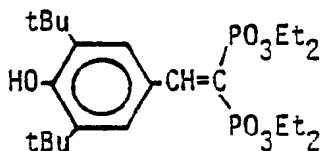
1.4 (s, 9H): t-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>

1.35 and 1.2 (2 x t, 12H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

Example 6 (Compound 33)Tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate

5

10



An amount of 700 ml dry tetrahydrofuran was placed in a 1 l reactor under nitrogen atmosphere.  
 15 Titanium tetrachloride (96.5 g, 0.51 mol) was added to the THF solution cooled to 0°, followed by 40.0 g (0.17 mol) 3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde. Tetraethyl methylenediphosphonate (69.1 g, 0.24 mol) was added dropwise, followed by methylmorpholine (97.6 g, 0.97 mol) and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The reaction mixture was then partitioned between H<sub>2</sub>O and diethyl ether. The ether phase was washed until neutral pH, dried and evaporated. The residue was recrystallized in acetone  
 20 and the mother liquor purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, pure CHCl<sub>3</sub> followed by 95/5 CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH). The combined fractions gave 53 g (0.11 mol, 62% yield) of tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate.  
 mp = 120-121°C

25

Elemental analysis C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>42</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>						
% calc.	C	57.14	H	8.39	P	12.28
% found	C	56.89	H	8.23	P	12.05

30

IR (KBr):

3200 cm<sup>-1</sup>: OH

2850: aliphatic C-H

1570: C = C

1440: t-butyl

35

1240: P = O

1060: P-O-C

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

δ =

8.25 (d x d, J = 30 and 48 Hz, 1H): Ph-CH=C-P<sub>2</sub>

40

7.7 (m, 2H): aromatic H

5.65 (s, 1H): OH

4.2 - 4.0 (2 x m, 8H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>1.5 and 1.45 (2 x s, 18H): t-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>1.4 and 1.2 (2 x t, 12H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

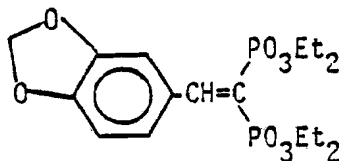
45

Example 7 (Compound 38)

50

Tetraethyl 2-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate

55



Under nitrogen,  $\text{TiCl}_4$  (11 ml, 100 mmol) was added dropwise to a 200 ml solution of dry THF cooled to  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . Sequentially were added piperonal (7.5 g, 50 mmol) dissolved in 30 ml THF, tetraethyl methylenediphosphonate (14.4 g, 50 mmol) and N-methylmorpholine (20.2 g, 200 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 90 min,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (50 ml) was added and the resulting mixture was extracted by  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (3 x 100 ml). The residue of the organic phase was purified by column chromatography ( $\text{SiO}_2$ , 95/5  $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$ ) to give 13.7 g (32.6 mmol, 66%) of the title compound.  
IR (film): 2980, 1560 ( $\text{C}=\text{C}$ ), 1250 ( $\text{P}=\text{O}$ ), 1030 ( $\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{C}$ )

Elemental analysis:  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_8\text{P}_2$ 

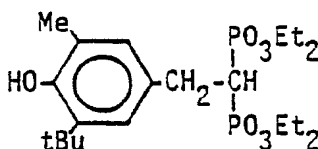
% calc.	C	48.58	H	6.24	P	14.74
% found	C	48.20	H	6.01	P	14.21

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): $\delta =$ 8.26-8.04 (dxd,  $J = 48$  and  $30$  Hz, 1H):  $\text{Ph}-\text{CH}=\text{C}$ 

7.52 (s, 1H): aromatic H

7.28 (d, 1H): aromatic H

6.80 (d, 1H): aromatic H

5.98 (s, 2H):  $\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}$ 4.15 and 4.05 (two m, 8H):  $\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ 1.30 and 1.16 (two t, 12H):  $\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ Example 8 (Compound 1)Tetraethyl 2-(3-tertiobutyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-ethylenidene-1,1-diphosphonate

An amount of 11.4 g (24.6 mmol) of tetraethyl 2-(3-tertiobutyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-ethylenidene-1,1-diphosphonate was added to a solution of 4.65 g (123 mmol)  $\text{NaBH}_4$  in EtOH and the mixture was refluxed for 90 min. The ethanol solution was evaporated and the residue was partitioned between 2.5N HCl and  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ . Evaporation of the dried organic phase gave an oil which was purified by short-path distillation. 9.9 g (87% yield) of tetraethyl 2-(3-tertiobutyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-ethylenidene-1,1-diphosphonate were obtained.

bp =  $190^\circ\text{C}$  (0.05 mmHg)Elemental analysis  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{38}\text{O}_7\text{P}_2$ 

% calc.	C	54.30	H	8.25	P	13.34
% found	C	54.04	H	8.15	P	12.94

IR (film):

3400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : OH

2850: aliphatic C-H

1240:  $\text{P}=\text{O}$ 1060:  $\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{C}$ NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): $\delta =$

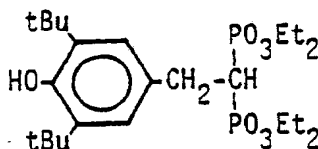
- 7.0-6.9 (m, 2H): aromatic H  
 4.2-4.05 (m, 8H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>  
 3.14 (d x t, J = 6 and 18 Hz, 2H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>  
 2.6 (t x t, J = 6 and 24 Hz, 1H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH  
 5 2.2 (s, 3H): CH<sub>3</sub>  
 1.4 (s, 9H): t-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>  
 1.25 (2 x t, 12H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

10 Example 9 (Compound 4)

Tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate

15

20



A 80 ml ethanol solution of tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate (25.3 g, 50 mmol) (compound 33) was added under nitrogen to a suspension of lithium borohydride (3.3 g, 150 mmol) in 250 ml ethanol and the mixture was refluxed for 1 h. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was taken up in diethyl ether. The ether phase was washed with a 10% HCl solution, H<sub>2</sub>O until pH 6 and then dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. Evaporation of the ether solution gave 24 g (47 mmol, 95% yield) of tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate.

The reduction of compound 33 can also be carried out by catalytic hydrogenation.

30 A mixture of compound 33 (1 g, 2 mmol) and 20 mg of 10% Palladium on active charcoal (10% Pd/C) in 50 ml acetic acid was hydrogenated at room temperature and 1.5 atm pressure for 16 h. Filtration of the catalyst and evaporation of the solvent gave 1.0 g (2 mmol, 100%) of the title compound.

Platinum on active charcoal (10% Pt/C) can also be used with equally good results. A mixture of compound 33 (1 g, 2 mmol) and 20 mg 10% Pt/C in 50 ml CH<sub>3</sub>COOH was hydrogenated at room temperature and 1.2 atm for 16 h and gave after work up 1 g of compound 4 (2 mmol, 100%).

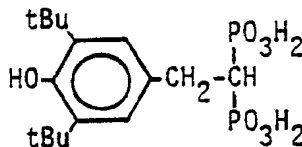
35 The compound prepared by these reduction procedures has physical and spectroscopic data identical to those of the product described in example 3.

40 Example 10 (Compound 8)

2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid

45

50



Under anhydrous conditions, trimethylbromosilane (5 ml, 38.6 mmol) was added dropwise to 10 ml of a carbon tetrachloride solution of tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate (1.95 g, 3.86 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 h. The excess of BrSiMe<sub>3</sub> was removed by distillation and the residue was treated with 20 ml H<sub>2</sub>O for 2 h. Evaporation of the aqueous solution gave 1.43 g (3.6 mol, 94%) of the diphosphonic acid.  
 mp = 177-178° C

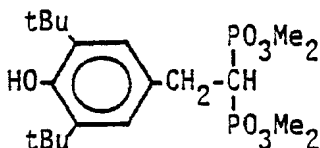
IR (KBr):  
 3600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : OH  
 3000-2500: P-O-H  
 1430: t-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>  
 1200: P=O

Compound 8 can also be obtained by hydrolysis with hydrochloric acid.

A mixture of compound 4 (2.5 g, 50 mmol) in 10 ml 37% HCl was heated to 115° for 16 h. The evaporation to dryness of HCl provided 1.9g (4.8 mmol, 96%) of 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid.

#### Example 11 (Compound 10)

#### Tetramethyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate



A mixture of 3.5 g (8.9 mmol) 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid and 10 g (94 mmol) trimethylorthoformate was refluxed for one hour. The methyl formate and methanol formed were distilled off. Fresh trimethyl orthoformate (10 g, 94 mmol) was added and the mixture was refluxed for one hour. Removal of excess reagent and short path distillation (200° C, 0.05 mmHg) gave 2.5 g (65%) of tetramethyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate.

mp = 77-78° C

IR(KBr):  
 3400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : O-H  
 2850: aliphatic C-H  
 1430: t-butyl  
 1245: P=O  
 1185: P-O-Me  
 1030: P-O-C.

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

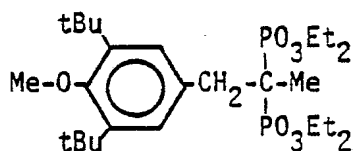
$\delta$  =

7.25 and 7.05 (m, 2H): aromatic H  
 5.0 (s, 1H): OH  
 3.7 - 3.65 (two d, J = 11 Hz, 12H): P-O-CH<sub>3</sub>  
 3.1 (t x d, J = 6 and 17 Hz, 2H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>  
 2.6 (t x t, J = 6 and 24 Hz, 1H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH  
 1.35 (s, 18H) : t-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>

#### Example 12 (Compound 15)

#### Tetraethyl 1-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-methoxyphenyl)propylidene 2,2-diphosphonate





5

Tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate (500 mg, 1 mmol) was added to a suspension of 80% NaH (40 mg, 1.3 mmol) in 20 ml dry THF. Methyl iodide (1.3 ml, 6 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 16 h. After Et<sub>2</sub>O/H<sub>2</sub>O extraction, the organic phase was dried and evaporated. Column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, 95/5 CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH) gave 440 mg (0.84 mmol, 84%) of the title compound.

IR:

2980 cm<sup>-1</sup>: aliphatic C-H

1240: P=O

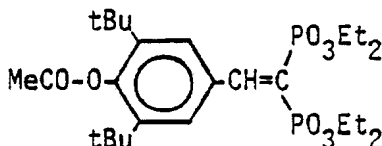
1030: P-O-C

MS: 534 (M<sup>+</sup>), 397 (100%, M-PO<sub>3</sub>Et<sub>2</sub>)<sup>+</sup>, 233

### 20 Example 13 (Compound 41)

#### Tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-acetoxyphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate

25



30

A mixture of tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate (3 g, 6 mmol) and a catalytic amount (50 mg) H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> in 3 g of acetic anhydride was warmed to 80 °C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was poured on ice and extracted in Et<sub>2</sub>O. The organic phase was washed with H<sub>2</sub>O and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, 95/5 CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH) to give 2.32 g (4.2 mmol, 71% yield) of the title compound.

IR:

2840 cm<sup>-1</sup>: aliphatic C-H

1760: C=O

1560: C=C

1240: P=O

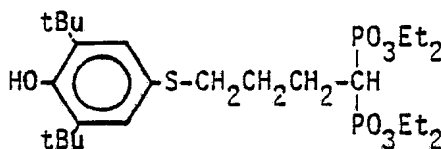
1030: P-O-C

45

### Example 14 (Compound 17)

#### Tetraethyl 4-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenylthio)-butylidene-1,1-diphosphonate

50



55

A mixture of 1.0 g (3.04 mmol) of tetraethyl 3-butenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate prepared by reaction of tetraethyl methylene diphosphonate and allyl bromide, 0.8 g (3.36 mmol) of 3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenylmercaptan and 0.022 g (0.09 mmol) of dibenzoylperoxide was refluxed in benzene overnight. After evaporation of the solvent, the crude product was column chromatographed and 0.44 g (25% yield) of tetraethyl 4-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenylthio)-butylidene-1,1-diphosphonate was isolated.

IR (film):

3400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : O-H

2850: aliphatic C-H

1430: t-butyl

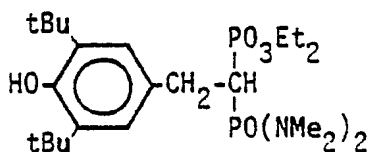
1240: P=O

1020: P-O-C

MS: 566 ( $\text{M}^+$ ), 429 ( $\text{M-PO}_3\text{Et}_2$ )<sup>+</sup>

#### Example 15 (Compound 19)

#### Diethyl 1-bis(dimethylamino)phosphinyl-2-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethylphosphonate



Diethyl bis(dimethylamino)phosphinyl methylphosphonate was prepared by reacting diethyl methylphosphonate and bis(dimethylamino) phosphorochloridate using lithium diisopropylamide in THF, according to P. Savignac et al, Tetrahedron Letters 26 (37), p. 4435-4438 (1985).

Diethyl bis(dimethylamino)phosphinyl methylphosphonate (1.4 g, 5 mmol) was added at room temperature to a suspension of 80% NaH (0.15 g, 5 mmol) in 20 ml dry tetrahydrofuran. A solution of 3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxybenzylbromide (1.5 g, 5 mmol) in 20 ml dioxane was added and the mixture was refluxed overnight. After evaporation of the solvents, the residue was partitioned between  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{CHCl}_3$ . The residue of the organic phase was purified by column chromatography ( $\text{SiO}_2$ , 95/5  $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$ ) to give 490 mg (20% yield) of the title compound.

IR (film):

3400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : OH

2860: aliphatic C-H

1440: t- $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$

1240 + 1220: P=O

1030: P-O-C

MS: ( $m/e$ )<sup>+</sup>: 504 ( $\text{M}^+$ ); 369 (100%,  $\text{M}^+ - \text{PO}(\text{NMe}_2)_2$ ); 135 ( $\text{PO}(\text{NMe}_2)_2$ )<sup>+</sup>

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

$\delta$  =

7.08 (s, 2H): aromatic H

5.08 (s, 1H): OH

4.1-3.9 (m, 4H): P-O- $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$

3.25-3.1 (large m, 2H): Ph- $\text{CH}_2$ -CH

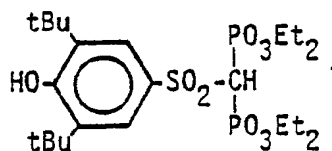
2.9-2.7 (large m, 1H): Ph- $\text{CH}_2$ -CH

2.5 and 2.55 (two d,  $J = 9$  Hz, 12H): N- $\text{CH}_3$

1.38 (s, 18H): t- $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$

1.15 (two t,  $J = 7$  Hz, 6H): P-O- $\text{CH}_2$ - $\text{CH}_3$

#### Example 16 (Compound 16)

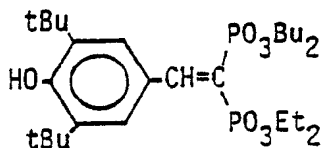
Tetraethyl 3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenylsulfonylethylidenediphosphonate

A solution of 800 mg (1.26 mmol) of 49.5%  $\text{KHSO}_5$  (Potassium hydrogen persulfate, "oxone") in 0.8 ml  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was added to a solution of 400 mg of tetraethyl 3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenylthio-methylene diphosphonate (compound 5) (0.84 mmol) in 5 ml  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  while stirring in an ice bath. The resulting slurry is stirred overnight and the mixture is concentrated to remove MeOH. The residue is partitioned between  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic phase is washed with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  until neutral pH, concentrated and the residue is purified by column chromatography ( $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$ ). An amount of 200 mg (0.36 mmol, 29%) of tetraethyl 3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenylsulfonylethylidenediphosphonate was obtained.

mp = 118-120 °C

MS: (m/e): 556 ( $\text{M}^+$ ), 492 ( $(\text{M}-\text{SO}_2)^+$ , 100%), 355 ( $(\text{M}-\text{PO}_3\text{Et}_2)^+$

A mixture of compound 5 (400 mg, 0.76 mmol) and 85% m-chloroperbenzoic acid (0.5 g, 2.5 mmol) in 5 ml  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The organic solution was extracted with saturated  $\text{NaHSO}_3$ , saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  and dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . Column chromatography purification ( $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$ ) gave 160 mg of compound 16 (0.28 mmol, 38%).

Example 17 (Compound 42)Dibutyl diethyl 2-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate

Dibutyl diethyl methylenediphosphonate was prepared in 43% yield by reacting sodium dibutyl phosphite with diethyl chloromethylphosphonate, bp = 140 ° (0.05 mmHg), (Kugelrohr).

Dibutyl diethyl 2-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate was synthesized by reacting  $\text{TiCl}_4$  (4.94 g, 26 mmol), 3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde (3 g, 13 mmol), dibutyl diethyl methylenediphosphonate (4.4 g, 13 mmol) and N-methylmorpholine (5.25 g, 52 mmol) in 20 ml THF at room temperature. Column chromatography (95/5  $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$ ) afforded 2.6 g (4.6 mmol, 36%) of the title compound.

IR (film):

2980  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : aliphatic C-H

1560: C=C

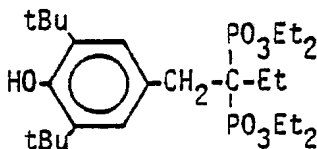
1430: t-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>

1240: P=O

1020-970: P-O-C

MS: (m/e): 560 ( $\text{M}^+$ ), 423 ( $(\text{M}-\text{PO}_3\text{Et}_2)^+$ , 367 ( $(\text{M}-\text{PO}_3\text{Bu}_2)^+$ , 311

Example 18 (Compound 21)Tetraethyl 1-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-butylidene-2,2-diphosphonate



Tetraethyl propylidene-1,1-diphosphonate was prepared in 65% yield by reacting tetraethyl methylenediphosphonate with ethyl iodide in presence of NaH in tetrahydrofuran.

Tetraethyl propylidene-1,1-diphosphonate (1.5 g, 4.75 mmol) was added to a suspension of 80% NaH (0.143 g, 4.75 mmol) in dry THF (10 ml) and the mixture was stirred until the NaH disappeared. 3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxybenzylbromide (1.42 g, 4.75 mmol) in 5 ml THF was added and the mixture was refluxed for 4 h. After work up, column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, 95/5 CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH) gave 0.9 g (1.7 mmol, 36%) of the title compound. mp = 107-110 °C

IR (film):

3400 cm<sup>-1</sup>: OH

2850: aliphatic C-H

1440: t-butyl

1240: P=O

1040: P-O-C

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

δ =

7.15 (m, 2H): aromatic H

5.1 (s, 1H): OH

4.2 - 4.04 (m, 8H): O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

3.2 (two d, J = 12 and 16 Hz, 2H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>-CP<sub>2</sub>

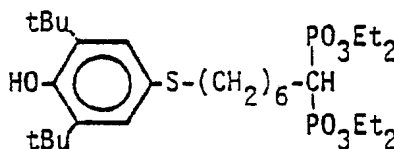
2.1 - 1.9 (m, 2H): -C(P<sub>2</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

1.45 (s, 18H): tC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>

1.3 - 1.15 (several t, J = 7Hz, 15H): -C(P<sub>2</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub> + O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

#### Example 19 (Compound 20)

#### Tetraethyl 7-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenylthio)-heptylidene-1,1-diphosphonate



Tetraethyl 7-bromoheptylidene-1,1-diphosphonate was prepared by reaction of sodium tetraethyl methylenediphosphonate with 1,6-dibromohexane.

A 20 ml tetrahydrofuran solution containing 4.2 mmol of the sodium salt of 3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl mercaptan was added to 20 ml of a tetrahydrofuran solution containing tetraethyl 7-bromoheptylidene-1,1-diphosphonate (1.89 g, 4.2 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. After hydrolysis and extraction into Et<sub>2</sub>O, the crude compound was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, 95/5 CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH) to yield 1.6 g (2.63 mmol, 62%) of the title compound.

IR (film):

3400 cm<sup>-1</sup>: OH

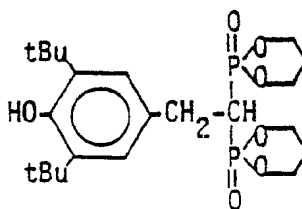
2940: aliphatic C-H

1430: t-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>

1250: P=O

1030 + 980: P-O-C

MS: (m/e): 608 (M<sup>+</sup>), 371, 288 (100%), 152

Example 20 (Compound 24)2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethylidene-1,1-bis(2-oxo-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinan)

Treatment of tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate with  $\text{BrSiMe}_3$  gave the corresponding tetrakis (trimethylsilyl) diphosphonate. This latter compound was reacted with  $\text{PCl}_5$  in  $\text{CCl}_4$  according to the reaction conditions described by T. Morita et al, Chemistry Letters p. 435-438 (1980) to afford 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethylidene-1,1 diphosphonyl tetrachloride.

To a solution of  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  (7.86g, 78 mmol) in 80 ml dioxane held at  $55^\circ$  were added simultaneously the above described diphosphonyl tetrachloride (9.0g, 19 mmol) in 40ml dioxane and 1,3-propanediol (2.90g, 38 mmol) in 40 ml dioxane. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 3 h after the end of the addition. The precipitate of  $\text{Et}_3\text{N} \cdot \text{HCl}$  was removed by filtration and the filtrate was purified by column chromatography ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$  95/5). An amount of 1.35 g (2.9 mmol, 15% yield) of the title compound was obtained.

mp =  $175-176^\circ\text{C}$

IR (KBr) = 3400, 1430, 1260 (P=O), 1040 (P-O-C)

MS (m/e) $^+$  = 474 ( $\text{M}^+$ ), 353 (100%,  $\text{M}-\text{PO}_3(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6)_2$ ) $^+$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

$\delta$  =

7.25 and 7.1 (m, 2H): aromatic H

5.1 (s, 1H): OH

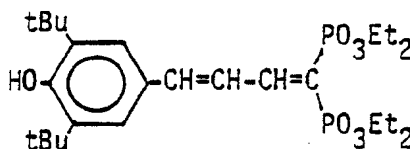
4.45, 4.3 and 4.1 (3m, 8H): P-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)-

3.26 (dxt, J = 6 and 17Hz, 2H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>-

2.80 (txt, J = 7 and 23 Hz, 1H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH

2.1 and 1.9 (2m, 4H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>

1.4 (s, 18H): t-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>

Example 21 (Compound 43)Tetraethyl 4-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-butadienylidene-1,1-diphosphonate

Titanium tetrachloride (3.14g, 0.017 mol) was dropped, under nitrogen, to 40 ml of anhydrous THF cooled in an ice bath. It was successively added 2.15g (0.008 mol) of 3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxy-cinnamaldehyde, 2.39g (0.008 mol) of tetraethyl methylenediphosphonate and 3.25 g (0.033 mol) of methylmorpholine. The resulting mixture was kept in the ice bath for a further 1 hour then allowed to return to room temperature overnight. 50 ml of water was added and the resulting mixture was extracted with 3 x 50 ml of ethyl ether. The combined organic phase was washed with 3 x 50 ml of brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography ( $\text{SiO}_2$ , 95/5  $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$ ) to give 3.6 g (0.0068 mol, 82%) of the crude title compound. The latter was recrystallized from acetone yielding 2.1 g

(0.0040 mol, 48%) of pure product. Melting point was 141-143 °C giving a deep red solution.

IR(KBr):

3360  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : OH

1600, 1550 and 1530: C=C

5 1420 and 1430:  $\text{t-C}_4\text{H}_9$

1200: P=O

1020: P-O-C

MS:  $m/e$ : 530 ( $\text{M}^+$ ), 515 ( $\text{M-Me}$ ), 393 ( $\text{M-PO}_3\text{Et}_2$ )

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

10  $\delta$  =

8.05 - 7.7 (several m, 2H): C=CH-CH=C

7.4 (s, 2H): aromatic H

7.04 (d,  $J$  = 15 Hz, 1H): Ph-CH=C

5.6 (s, 1H): OH

15 4.2 (m, 8H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

1.45 (s, 18H):  $\text{t-C}_4\text{H}_9$

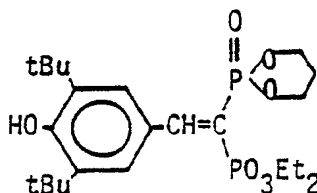
1.35 (t,  $J$  = 7Hz, 12H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

20 Example 22 (Compound 45)

Diethyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) 1-(2-oxo-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorin-2-yl)ethenyl-1-phosphonate

25

30



35 Diethyl (2-oxo-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorin-2-yl)methylphosphonate was prepared by the Arbuzov reaction of triethyl phosphite and 2-chloromethyl-2-oxo-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinan. (IR: 1260 and 1030  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ).

The general reaction conditions described in example 6 were employed using diethyl (2-oxo-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorin-2-yl)methylphosphonate as the phosphonate reagent. After work up, purification by column chromatography gave the title compound as an oil in 63% yield.

IR (Film): 3450  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , 1570 (C=C), 1420, 1260, 1030 (P-O-C)

40 MS: 488 ( $\text{M}^+$ ), 367 ( $\text{M-PO}_3\text{Et}_2$ )<sup>+</sup>, 351 ( $\text{M-PO}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3$ )<sup>+</sup>, 57 ( $\text{t-Bu}$ )

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

= 8.2 (d x d,  $J$  = 30 and 48 Hz, 1H): Ph-CH=CP<sub>2</sub>

7.75 (m, 2H): aromatic H

5.65 (m, 1H): OH

45 4.3 - 4.0 (several m, 8H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub> and P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

2.1 - 1.6 (several m, 2H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>

1.4 (s, 18H):  $\text{t-C}_4\text{H}_9$

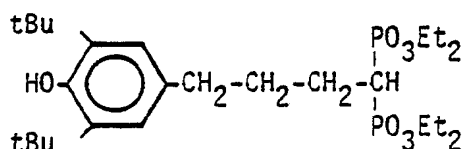
1.4 (t,  $J$  = 7Hz): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

50

Example 23 (compound 28)

Tetraethyl 4-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-butylidene-1,1-diphosphonate

55



5

0.5 (0.94 mmol) of tetraethyl 4-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-butadienyldiene-1,1-diphosphonate (compound 43), 0.23g of 10% palladium on active charcoal in 25ml of glacial acetic acid were submitted to 3 atm. hydrogen gas in a Parr hydrogenation apparatus until no more absorption was observed. The catalyst was filtered. The filtrate was diluted with an equal volume of water and extracted with chloroform. The chloroform phase was washed successively with 10% NaOH, water and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. Evaporation of the solvent gave 0.4g of the title compound (98% purity by GC).

IR (film) =

15 3400 cm<sup>-1</sup>: O-H

2940: aliphatic C-H

1440: t-butyl

1250: P=O

1020: P-O-C

20 NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

δ =

6.96 (s, 2H) : aromatic H

5.03 (s, 1H) : OH

4.24-4.10 (m, 8H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

25 2.52 (t, J = 7 Hz, 2H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>-

2.28 (txt, J = 6 and 24Hz, 1H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CHP<sub>2</sub>

2.04-1.78 (2xm, 4H): Ph-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CHP<sub>2</sub>

1.40 (s, 18H): tC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>

1.28 (two overlapping t, J = 7Hz, 12H): P-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

30 MS: 534 (M<sup>+</sup>)

This compound was chromatographically and spectroscopically identical to the material isolated from the reaction of 3-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propyl bromide (mp = 52-54 °C) with the sodium salt of tetraethyl methylenediphosphonate in benzene.

35

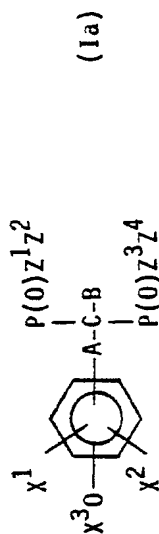
40

45

50

55

Table 1: Phenol substituted gem-diphosphonates (Ia)



Cpd	X <sup>1</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>3</sup>	A	B	Z <sup>1</sup>	Z <sup>2</sup>	Z <sup>3</sup>	Z <sup>4</sup>	mp or bp (mm Hg), °C	Formula <sup>a</sup>
1	3-Me	5-t-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	190(0.05)	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>38</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
2	3-i-Pr	5-i-Pr	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	195(0.05)	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>40</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
3	3-sec-Bu	5-sec-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	200(0.05)	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>44</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
4	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	62-63	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>44</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
5	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	S	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	78-80	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>42</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub> S
6	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	Oi-Pr	Oi-Pr	Oi-Pr	Oi-Pr	104-105	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>52</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
7	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	On-Bu	On-Bu	On-Bu	On-Bu	b	C <sub>32</sub> H <sub>60</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
8	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OH	OH	OH	OH	177-178	c
9	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	S	H	OH	OH	OH	OH	183-185	c
10	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	77-78	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>36</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
11	3-OMe	5-OMe	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	b	d
12	3-OMe	5-OMe	4-Me	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	205(0.05)	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O <sub>9</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
13	6-Cl	3,4-OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>		CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	200(0.05)	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>27</sub> ClO <sub>8</sub> P <sub>2</sub>

a = analyzed for C, H, P; results within 0.4% of theoretical values

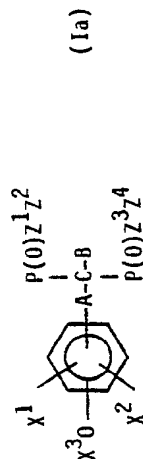
b = purified by column chromatography

c = characterized by NaOH titration

d = characterized by IR and MS spectroscopies



Table 1: Phenol substituted gem-diphosphonates (Ia) (cont.)



Cpd	X <sup>1</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>3</sup>	A	B	Z <sup>1</sup>	Z <sup>2</sup>	Z <sup>3</sup>	Z <sup>4</sup>	mp or bp (mm Hg), °C	Formula <sup>a</sup>
14	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	H	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	b	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
15	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	Me	CH <sub>2</sub>	Me	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	b	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
16	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	SO <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	118-120	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>42</sub> O <sub>9</sub> P <sub>2</sub> S
17	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	S(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	b	d
18	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	b	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>52</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
19	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	b	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>46</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
20	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	S(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>6</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	b	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>54</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub> S
21	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	Et	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	107-110	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
22	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	S	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	106-108	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub> S
23	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	73-74	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>52</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
24	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	173-174	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>36</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
25	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	59-60	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
26	3-sec-Bu	5-sec-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	b	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>52</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
27	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	66-67	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>52</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
28	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	b	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>44</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
29	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	CH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub>	H	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	b	d

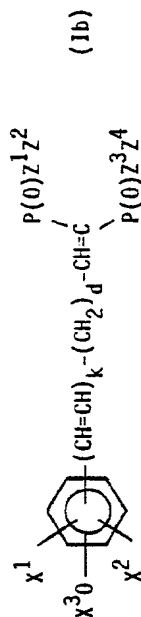
a = analyzed for C, H, P; results within 0.4% of theoretical values

b = purified by column chromatography

c = characterized by NaOH titration

d = characterized by IR and MS spectroscopies

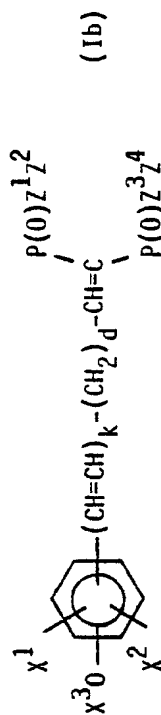
Table 2: Phenol substituted gem-diphosphonates (Ib)



Compound	X <sup>1</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>3</sup>	k	d	Z <sup>1</sup>	Z <sup>2</sup>	Z <sup>3</sup>	Z <sup>4</sup>	mp or bp (mm Hg), °C	Formula <sup>a</sup>
30	3-Me	5-t-Bu	4-H	0	0	0Et	0Et	0Et	0Et	b	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>36</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
31	3-i-Pr	5-i-Pr	4-H	0	0	0Et	0Et	0Et	0Et	97-100	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>38</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
32	3-sec-Bu	5-sec-Bu	4-H	0	0	0Et	0Et	0Et	0Et	102-105	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>42</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
33	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	0	0	0Et	0Et	0Et	0Et	120-121	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>42</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
34	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	0	0	0i-Pr	0i-Pr	0i-Pr	0i-Pr	131-132	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
35	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	0	0	0n-Bu	0n-Bu	0n-Bu	0n-Bu	59-61	C <sub>32</sub> H <sub>58</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
36	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	0	0	0H	0H	0H	0H	135-137	<sup>c</sup>
37	3-OMe	5-OMe	4-H	0	0	0Et	0Et	0Et	0Et	53-55	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>30</sub> O <sub>9</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
38	H	3,4-OCH <sub>2</sub> -	4-H	0	0	0Et	0Et	0Et	0Et	b	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O <sub>8</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
39	H	3,4-O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -	4-H	0	0	0Et	0Et	0Et	0Et	b	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>28</sub> O <sub>8</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
40	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-Me	0	0	0Et	0Et	0Et	0Et	b	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>44</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
41	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-MeCO	0	0	0Et	0Et	0Et	0Et	b	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>44</sub> O <sub>8</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
42	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	0	0	0Et	0Et	0Et	0Et	b	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
43	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	1	0	0Et	0Et	0Et	0Et	141-143	<sup>d</sup>
44	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	0	2	0Et	0Et	0Et	0Et	b	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>44</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
45	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	0	0	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> O	0Et	0Et	0Et	b	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>

<sup>a</sup> = analyzed for C, H, P; results within 0.4% of theoretical values<sup>b</sup> = purified by column chromatography<sup>c</sup> = characterized by NaOH titration<sup>d</sup> = characterized by IR and MS spectroscopies

Table 2: Phenol substituted gem-diphosphonates (Ib) (cont.)



Compound	X <sup>1</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>3</sup>	k	d	Z <sup>1</sup>	Z <sup>2</sup>	Z <sup>3</sup>	Z <sup>4</sup>	mp or bp (mm Hg), °C	Formula <sup>a</sup>
46	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	2-H	0	0	OEt	OEt	OEt	OEt	143-145	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>42</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
47	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	0	0	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	95-96	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
48	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	0	0	On-Pr	On-Pr	On-Pr	On-Pr	85-87	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
49	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	0	0	OEt	OEt	Oi-Pr	Oi-Pr	106-107	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
50	3-sec-Bu	5-sec-Bu	4-H	0	0	Oi-Pr	Oi-Pr	Oi-Pr	Oi-Pr	b	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>
51	3-t-Bu	5-t-Bu	4-H	0	0	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> O	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> O	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> O	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> O	207-213	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P <sub>2</sub>

<sup>a</sup> = analyzed for C, H, P; results within 0.4% of theoretical values

<sup>b</sup> = purified by column chromatography

<sup>c</sup> = characterized by NaOH titration

<sup>d</sup> = characterized by IR and MS spectroscopies

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF GEM-DIPHOSPHONATES OF FORMULA (I)

During routine screening the gem-diphosphonate derivatives were discovered to display a spectrum of pharmacological activities, the most marked being hypolipidemia (hypocholesterolemia and/or hypotriglyceridemia). Some of the diphosphonic acid derivatives demonstrated anti-inflammatory activity and some diphosphonate esters were hypotensive. Diuretic and positive inotropic activity were also observed.

In addition it might be expected that the gem-diphosphonates possess antioxidant and radical scavenging activities associated with the dialkyl hydroxyphenyl moieties present in their structures. Free radical scavengers are known to be efficacious in preventing the pathological changes in a number of diseases induced by oxidative stress. The gem-diphosphonates are thus potentially useful for the treatment of diseases such as:

- tissue ischemia such as heart and brain ischemia,
- muscular dystrophy,
- chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,
- viral infections,
- senile caractogenesis and
- vitamin E deficiencies.

A) Hypolipidemic activity

With the goal of finding new drugs which might be hypolipidemic, the new diphosphonates described in this patent application were administered orally to mice. This rodent species has plasma lipid levels relatively close to man (generally greater than 150mg/dl). For example, in mice receiving a normal diet the plasma cholesterol and triglyceride levels are in the range of 100mg/dl, whereas for rat the comparative values are close to 50mg/dl. Other scientists have recently investigated the use of mice and found this species to be a relevant model for testing new agents in comparison to drugs known to be efficacious in human hyperlipidemia (Effects to Fenofibrate, Gemfibrozil and Nicotinic Acid on Plasma Lipoprotein Levels in Normal and Hyperlipidemic Mice, a Proposed Model for Drug Screening. Olivier, P. et al. Atherosclerosis 70, p.107-114, 1988).

1) Methods

In every screening experiment, 30 mice of the OF1 strain weighting 25 to 35 g were divided into 5 groups of 6 animals each. Four groups received the compounds to be tested, or the reference drugs, the fifth group served as control. Compounds were dissolved in diethyl ether, the solution was added to the pelleted food and the ether was evaporated.

All compounds were tested at the final concentration of 0.1% in animal chow, equivalent to a daily intake of about 180 mg/kg. This diet was fed for 10 days, then after an overnight fasting the animals were sacrificed by decapitation under ether anesthesia. Blood samples were collected in EDTA containing tubes.

Plasma cholesterol and plasma triglycerides were measured by enzymatic methods (Ames kit No. 6376 and No. 6630). The mean cholesterol or triglyceride value of each group receiving tested compounds or reference drugs was expressed as percent of the mean value observed for the contemporary control.

2) Results

Table 3 showed that a number of diphosphonate derivatives (Compounds 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 33, 34, 37, 47 and 48) were markedly hypocholesterolemic, Compounds 33 and 34 being the most potent (-40% and -41%). Clofibrate, gemfibrozil and fenofibrate, drugs used clinically for the treatment of hyperlipidemia, were found to be less hypocholesterolemic than many of the diphosphonates tested. Fenofibrate was the most potent (-15%) of the references drugs tested. Similar hypocholesterolemic activity was measured in mice receiving the fibrate derivatives as published in the reference cited above (Olivier, P. et al.).

A significant hypotriglyceridemia was observed with Compounds 3, 5, 6, 7, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30, 31, 33, 37, 47 and 48. It should be noted that Compounds 3, 19, 24, 30, 37 and 47 decreased plasma triglycerides by more than 44%, values not reached by the reference drugs tested similarly. Gemfibrozil was the most potent hypotriglyceridemic reference drug (-35%), which is in accordance with values published in the literature.

The exact mechanism by which these diphosphonates lower plasma lipids in various *in vivo* models is not known. However, investigations using *in vitro* preparations have demonstrated that these compounds inhibit and interfere with some key enzymes involved in cholesterol synthesis and metabolism, specifically acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT), lipases, etc., and thus indicate the possible sites of action.

## B) Anti-inflammatory activity

### 1) Methods

The effect of four selected diphosphonates was investigated on the inflammatory response to kappa carrageenan in the rat paw oedema model. Eight male rats were employed per group. Oedema was induced in the right hind paw of each animal by a single injection into the plantar aponeurosis of 0.1 ml of a 1% w/v of kappa carrageenan solution dissolved in 0.9% NaCl. The test compounds (100 mg/kg) and reference drug (indomethacin 30 mg/kg) were administered by gavage 1 hour prior to induction of oedema by carrageenan injection.

The volume of the right paw was measured for each animal at 0, 1, 2.5 and 4 hours after carrageenan injection (only 4 hour values are reported).

### 2) Results

Table 4 showed that indomethacin prevented completely the increase in paw volume as expected. Compounds 8 and 36 showed significant inhibitory activities whereas their ethyl ester counterparts demonstrated only minimal activity.

These results indicate that the diphosphonic acids such as Compound 8 are anti-inflammatory in this animal model.

## C) Oral hypotensive activity in hypertensive rats

The spontaneously hypertensive rat (SHR) is a well established animal model of human arterial hypertension. The gem-diphosphonates of formula (I) were found to induce a marked hypotension when administered to SHRs.

In screening experiments various gem-diphosphonates were dissolved in Tween-80 and administered orally to SH rats. Blood pressure was monitored hourly using a tailcuff method. Hypotension measured two hours post dose are given in Table 5.

Compounds 4, 6, 7 and 18 decreased blood pressure by 30 to 50% and are as potent as the reference drugs tested similarly and which are used for the treatment of angina pectoris and hypertension.

The gem-diphosphonates of formula (I) are thus potentially useful in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases via a smooth muscle relaxant activity. The primary indications of these compounds would be the treatment of angina pectoris, congestive heart failure and hypertension.

TABLE 3

HYPOLIPIDEMIC ACTIVITY OF DIPHOSPHONATES OF FORMULA (I)  
AND REFERENCE DRUGS

Compounds (I)	Cholesterol (% control)	Triglycerides (% control)
1	- 2	- 28
2	+ 6	- 17
4	- 12	- 1
6	- 37	- 34
7	- 23	- 15
8	- 2	+ 19
10	- 5	- 19
19	- 6	- 44
3	- 19	- 46
5	- 22	- 24
33	- 40	- 21
30	+ 2	- 45
31	+ 4	- 11
35	0	+ 7
36	- 9	- 5
38	- 5	- 6
13	- 5	+ 38
18	- 31	+ 60
20	+ 5	+ 13
21	- 16	- 28
22	- 21	- 37
23	- 15	- 33
24	- 20	- 71

TABLE 3 (cont.)

HYPOLIPIDEMIC ACTIVITY OF DIPHOSPHONATES OF FORMULA (I)  
AND REFERENCE DRUGS

Compounds (I)	Cholesterol (% control)	Triglycerides (% control)
32	+ 8	+ 9
34	- 41	+ 11
37	- 16	- 70
39	+ 4	+ 17
41	- 3	+ 6
42	+ 12	+ 1
43	- 5	- 14
46	+ 1	- 12
47	- 31	- 45
48	- 21	- 36
Reference Drugs		
Clofibrate	+ 4	- 5
Gemfibrozil	- 7	- 35
Fenofibrate	- 15	- 2

TABLE 4

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF DIPHOSPHONATES OF FORMULA (I) AND INDOMETHACIN	
Inhibition of rat right hind paw volume increase (4 hours post oedema induction)	
Compounds (I)	% Change from control
Compound 4	+ 1.5
Compound 8	- 54.2
Compound 33	- 5.8
Compound 36	- 25.0
Reference Drug	
Indomethacin	- 92.3

TABLE 5

EFFECT OF GEM-DIPHOSPHONATES OF FORMULA (I) ON BLOOD PRESSURE IN HYPERTENSIVE RATS (2 hours post dose)	
Compounds (I)	Percent decrease in blood pressure
4	- 34
6	- 64
7	- 30
18	- 41
3	- 20
Reference Drugs	
Diltiazem	- 38
Nifedipine	- 47

## 50 MODES OF ADMINISTRATION

The gem-diphosphonates of formula (I) can thus be used for the treatment of hyperlipidemia and/or hypertension and can be administered preferably in the form of capsules, tablets and granules. For this purpose the active principle should be mixed with a pharmaceutical carrier.

55 As used herein, the term "pharmaceutical carrier" denotes a solid or liquid filler diluent or encapsulating substance. Some examples of the substances which can serve as pharmaceutical carriers are sugars, starches, cellulose and its derivatives, powdered tragacanth, malt, gelatin, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, calcium sulfate, vegetable oils, polyols and polyethylene glycol, agar, alginic acid, pyrogen-free



water, isotonic saline and phosphate buffer solutions, as well as other non-toxic compatible substances used in pharmaceutical formulations. Wetting agents and lubricants such as sodium lauryl sulfate, as well as coloring agents, flavoring agents and preservatives, can also be present.

The pharmaceutical carrier employed in conjunction with the phosphonates is used at a concentration sufficient to provide a practical size to dosage relationship. Preferably the pharmaceutical carrier comprises from about 0.1% to 99% by weight of the total composition. Capsules and tablets are prepared by conventional methods using gem-diphosphonates in their liquid or crystalline form as described in the following examples:

10

Example of a Capsule Formulation	
Ingredients	mg/Capsule
Compound 7	300
Gelatin	100
Polyethylene glycol 1000	600
Potassium sorbate	0.5

15

20

Example of a Tablet Formulation	
Ingredients	mg/Tablet
Compound 33	500
Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose	500
Magnesium stearate	3

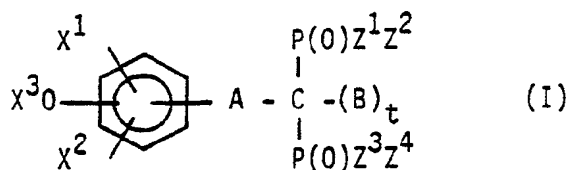
25

For the treatment of specific disease states, composition containing a pharmaceutically acceptable gem-diphosphonate can be administered as a solution, suspension, emulsion or by intradermal, intramuscular, intravenous or intraperitoneal injection. Rectal administration of gem-diphosphonates can be performed by incorporating the active principle into conventional jelly bases to produce suppositories.

### 35 Claims

1. Phenol substituted gem-diphosphonate derivatives of formula (I):

40



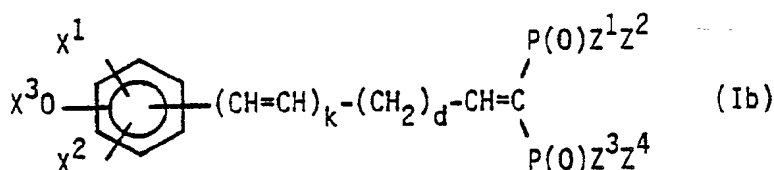
45

where:

- Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup>, Z<sup>3</sup> and Z<sup>4</sup> identical or different are
- OR where R is H, a straight, branched or cyclic alkyl group comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms,
- OM where M is an alkaline or alkaline earth metal ion or an ammonium group NR<sub>4</sub> where R has the same meaning as defined above,
- NR<sub>2</sub> where R has the same meaning as defined above,
- Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup> and Z<sup>3</sup>, Z<sup>4</sup> may form an alkylidenedioxy ring comprising 2 to 8 carbon atoms.
- X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup> identical or different, are H, a halogen atom, a straight, branched or cyclic alkyl or alkoxy group from 1 to 8 carbon atoms,
- X<sup>3</sup> is H, an alkyl group R<sup>1</sup> from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an acyl group C(O)R<sup>1</sup>, a carbamyl group C(O)NHR<sup>1</sup> where R<sup>1</sup> is described as above; X<sup>3</sup>O and one of the two other substituents X<sup>1</sup> or X<sup>2</sup> may form an alkylidenedioxy ring comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{X}^1 \\ | \\ \text{X}^3\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{A}-\text{C}-\text{B} \\ | \\ \text{X}^2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{P(O)Z}^1\text{Z}^2 \\ | \\ \text{P(O)Z}^3\text{Z}^4 \end{array} \quad (\text{Ia})$$

3. Phenol substituted alkenylidene diphosphonates of formula (1b) according to claim 1



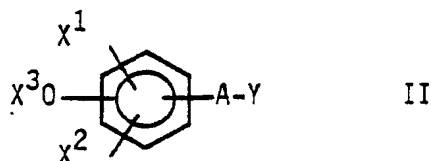
4. Phenol substituted alkylidenediphosphonates of formula (Ia) according to claim 2, selected from the group comprising

tetraethyl 2-(3,5-di-secondarybutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
tetraisopropyl 2-(3,5-ditertiarybutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
tetrabutyl 2-(3,5-ditertiarybutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertiarybutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
tetraethyl 3,5-ditertiarybutyl-4-hydroxyphenylthio-methylene diphosphonate,  
2-(3,5-ditertiarybutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethylidene-1,1-bis(2-oxo-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinan) and  
2-(3,5-ditertiarybutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid.

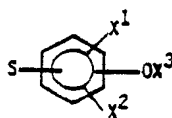
5. Phenol substituted alkenylidenediphosphonates of formula (Ib) according to claim 3, selected from the group comprising

tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
tetraethyl 2-(3-tertibutyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
tetraisopropyl 2-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
tetramethyl 2-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate and  
2-(3,5-ditertibutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid.

6. A process for preparing compounds of formula (Ia) according to claim 2, which consists in reacting a compound of formula II

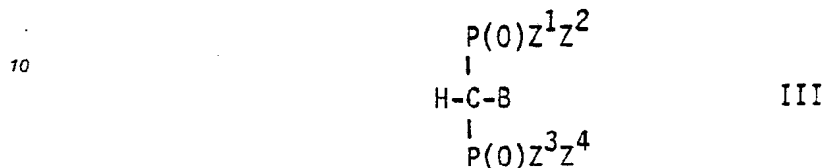


where Y = Cl, Br or



5

with a diphosphonate compound of formula III



10

15

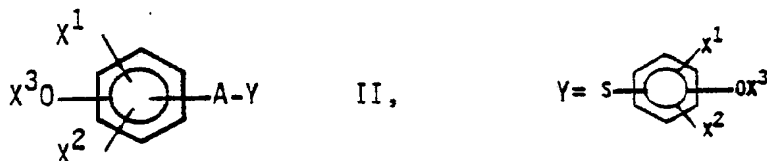
in presence of a base.

7. A process according to claim 6, where the anion of the diphosphonate compound of formula III, formed in situ by reacting III with a base such as sodium hydride, is reacted with the halide of formula II (II, Y = Cl or Br) in an aprotic solvent which is a hydrocarbon such as toluene, benzene or an ether such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethoxyethane or a mixture of two of the above solvents at a temperature between 65° C and 110° C.

20

8. A process according to claim 6 when A is S, where the anion of the diphosphonate compound of formula III, formed in situ by reacting III with a base such as n-butyl lithium, is reacted with a disulfide of formula II

25



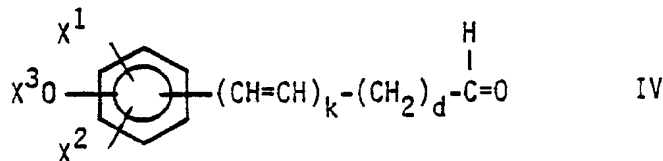
30

in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran or benzene at a temperature between - 78° C and 40° C.

35

9. A process for preparing compounds of formula (Ib) according to claim 3, which consists in reacting an aldehyde of formula IV

40



45

with a diphosphonate of formula V



50

55

in presence of titanium tetrachloride and a tertiary amine such as pyridine or methyl morpholine in an ether solvent, preferably tetrahydrofuran, dioxane or dimethoxyethane or a mixture of two of the above solvents at temperature between 0° C and 30° C.

10. A process for preparing (Ia) where  $A = (CH=CH)_k-(CH_2)_d-CH_2$  according to claim 2, where the vinylidene-diphosphonate double bond of compounds (Ib) are selectively reduced by using a complex hydride such as sodium borohydride or lithium borohydride in ethanol or methanol at a temperature between  $-15$  and  $25^\circ C$ .

11. Process for preparing (Ia) where  $A = (CH_2-CH_2)_k-(CH_2)_d-CH_2$  according to claim 2, where the double bonds of compounds (Ib) are completely reduced by using an excess of a complex hydride such as sodium borohydride or lithium borohydride in ethanol or methanol at a temperature between  $30^\circ$  and  $80^\circ C$ .

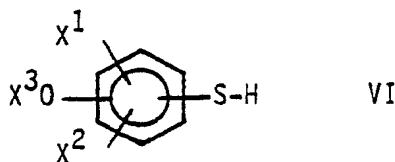
12. A process for preparing (Ia) where  $A = (CH_2-CH_2)_k-(CH_2)_d-CH_2$  according to claim 2, where the double bonds of compounds (Ib) are completely reduced by catalytic hydrogenation using hydrogen gas as reagent and palladium or platinum adsorbed on active charcoal as catalyst, in polar solvent such as methanol, ethanol, dimethoxyethane, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran or acetic acid at room temperature and at a pressure between 1 atm and 4 atm.

13. A process for preparing diphosphonic acid compounds (I) according to claim 1 where  $Z^1 = Z^2 = Z^3 = Z^4 = OH$  by hydrolysis of a diphosphonate ester of formula I where  $Z^1 = Z^2 = Z^3 = Z^4 = OEt$  with concentrated hydrochloric acid at reflux temperature or with bromotrimethylsilane followed by treatment of water.

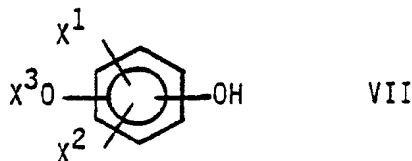
14. A process for preparing tetramethyl diphosphonate compounds of formula I according to claim 1, where  $Z^1 = Z^2 = Z^3 = Z^4 = OMe$  by reacting the diphosphonic acid as described in claim 13 with trimethyl orthoformate at reflux temperature.

15. A process for preparing cyclic esters of diphosphonates of formula (I) according to claim 1, where each of the two substituent pairs  $Z^1, Z^2$  and  $Z^3, Z^4$  forms an alkylidenedioxy ring comprising from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, which consists in reacting the diphosphonyl tetrachloride, prepared by reacting the tetraethyl ester of diphosphonate (I), where  $Z^1 = Z^2 = Z^3 = Z^4 = OEt$  sequentially with trimethylbromosilane then with phosphorus pentachloride, with a diol in presence of a tertiary amine in a polar ether solvent such as dioxane at temperature between  $20^\circ C$  and  $100^\circ C$ .

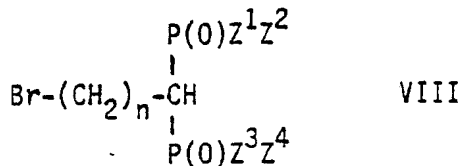
16. A process for preparing compounds (Ia) according to claim 2, where  $A = -S-(CH_2)_n-$  or  $-O-(CH_2)_n-$  which consists in reacting respectively a thiophenol of formula VI,



or a hydroquinone of formula VII

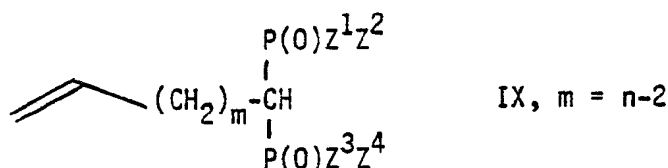


with a bromoalkylidenediphosphonate of formula VIII



in a presence of a base.

17. A process for preparing compounds (Ia) according to claim 2 where  $A = -S(CH_2)_n-$  and  $n \geq 3$  which involves reacting the thiophenol of formula VI and an alkenylidenediphosphonate of formula IX



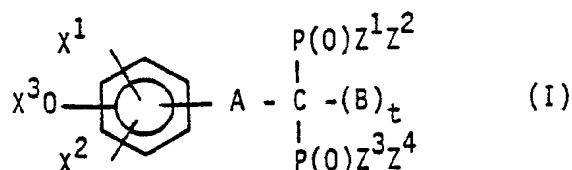
in presence of a radical initiating agent such as dibenzoylperoxide.

18. A process for preparing compounds of formula (Ia) according to claim 2 where A is  $-\text{SO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n-$  which consists in oxidizing the compounds (Ia) where A =  $-\text{S}(\text{CH}_2)_n-$  by using m-chloroperbenzoic acid or potassium hydrogen persulfate.

19. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of at least one diphosphonate compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

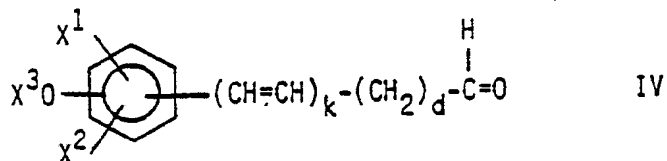
Claims for the following Contracting States: ES, GR

1. A process for preparing the phenol substituted gem-diphosphonate derivatives of formula (I):

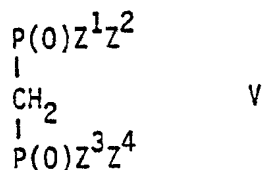


where:

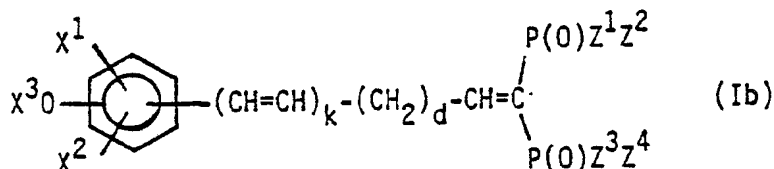
- $\text{Z}^1, \text{Z}^2, \text{Z}^3$  and  $\text{Z}^4$  identical or different are
  - OR where R is H, a straight, branched or cyclic alkyl group comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms,
  - OM where M is an alkaline or alkaline earth metal ion or an ammonium group  $\text{NR}_4$  where R has the same meaning as defined above,
  - $\text{NR}_2$  where R has the same meaning as defined above,
  - $\text{Z}^1, \text{Z}^2$  and  $\text{Z}^3, \text{Z}^4$  may form an alkylidenedioxy ring comprising 2 to 8 carbon atoms.
  - $\text{X}^1, \text{X}^2$  identical or different, are H, a halogen atom, a straight, branched or cyclic alkyl or alkoxy group from 1 to 8 carbon atoms,
  - $\text{X}^3$  is H, an alkyl group  $\text{R}^1$  from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an acyl group  $\text{C(O)R}^1$ , a carbamyl group  $\text{C(O)NHR}^1$  where  $\text{R}^1$  is described as above;  $\text{X}^3\text{O}$  and one of the two other substituents  $\text{X}^1$  or  $\text{X}^2$  may form an alkylidenedioxy ring comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms,
  - A is  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-$ ,  $-\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_n-$ ,  $-\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2-$ ,  $-\text{S}(\text{CH}_2)_n-$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n-$ , where n is an integer from 1 to 7,  $-(\text{CH}=\text{CH})_k-(\text{CH}_2)_d-\text{CH}=-$  where k is zero or 1 and d is an integer from zero to 4,
  - B is H, an alkyl group from 1 to 4 carbon atoms,
  - t is zero or 1, with the proviso that t is zero only when A is  $(\text{CH}=\text{CH})_k-(\text{CH}_2)_d-\text{CH}=-$  where k and d are as described above,
- which consists in reacting an aldehyde of formula IV



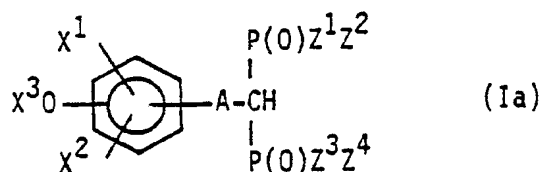
with a diphosphonate of formula V



in presence of titanium tetrachloride and a tertiary amine in an aprotic solvent at temperature between 0° C and 30° C to yield the phenol substituted alkenyldiene diphosphonate of formula (Ib),



then reacting compound (Ib) with a reducing agent to yield the phenol substituted alkylidene diphosphonate of formula (Ia),



where A = (CH=CH)<sub>k</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub> or (CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>.

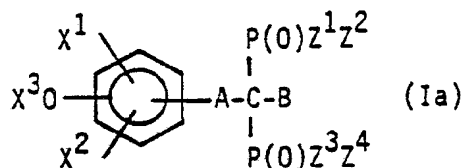
2. A process for the preparation of (Ib) according to claim 1, where the catalyst is titanium tetrachloride, the tertiary amine is pyridine or methyl morpholine and the aprotic solvent is tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethoxyethane, carbon tetrachloride or a mixture of any of these solvents.

3. A process for preparing (Ia) where A = (CH=CH)<sub>k</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub> according to claim 1, where the vinylidene-diphosphonate double bond of compounds (Ib) are selectively reduced by using a complex hydride such as sodium borohydride or lithium borohydride in ethanol or methanol at a temperature between -15° and 25° C.

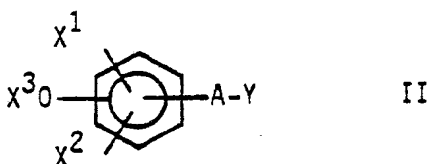
4. A process for preparing (Ia) where A = (CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub> according to claim 1, where the double bonds of compounds (Ib) are completely reduced by using an excess of a complex hydride such as sodium borohydride or lithium borohydride in ethanol or methanol at a temperature between 30° and 80° C.

5. A process for preparing (Ia) where A = (CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub> according to claim 1 where the double bonds of compounds (Ib) are completely reduced by catalytic hydrogenation using hydrogen gas as reagent and palladium or platinum adsorbed on active charcoal as catalyst, in a polar solvent such as methanol, ethanol, dimethoxyethane, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran or acetic acid at room temperature and at a pressure between 1 atm and 4 atm.

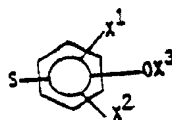
6. A process for preparing compounds of formula (Ia)



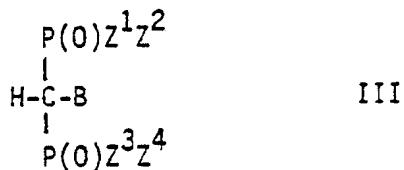
where X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup>, A, B, Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup>, Z<sup>3</sup>, Z<sup>4</sup> are as described in claim 1, which consists in reacting a compound of formula II



where Y = Cl, Br or



15 with a diphosphonate compound of formula III



25 in presence of a base.

7. A process according to claim 6, where the anion of the diphosphonate compound of formula III, formed in situ by reacting III with a base such as sodium hydride, is reacted with the halide of formula II (II, Y=Cl or Br) in an aprotic solvent which is a hydrocarbon such as toluene, benzene or an ether such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethoxyethane or a mixture of two of the above solvents at a temperature

30 between 65°C and 110°C.

8. A process for preparing (Ia) according to claim 6 where A=S, where the anion of the diphosphonate compound of formula III, formed in situ by reacting III with a base such as n-butyl lithium, is reacted with a disulfide of formula II



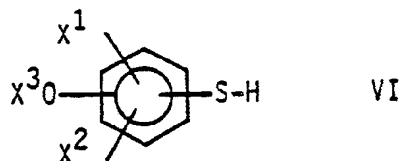
in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran or benzene at a temperature between -78°C and 40°C.

9. A process for preparing diphosphonic acid compounds (I) as defined in claim 1 where Z¹ = Z² = Z³ = Z⁴ = OH by hydrolysis of a diphosphonate ester of formula I where Z¹ = Z² = Z³ = Z⁴ = OEt with concentrated hydrochloric acid at reflux temperature or with bromotrimethyl silane followed by treatment of water.

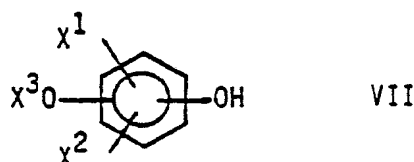
10. A process for preparing tetramethyl diphosphonate compounds of formula (I) as defined in claim 1, where Z¹ = Z² = Z³ = Z⁴ = OMe by reacting the diphosphonic acid as described in claim 9 with trimethyl orthoformate at reflux temperature.

11. A process for preparing cyclic esters of diphosphonates of formula (I) as defined in claim 1, where each of the two substituent pairs Z¹, Z² and Z³, Z⁴ forms an alkylidenedioxy ring comprising from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, which consists in reacting the diphosphonyl tetrachloride, prepared by reacting the tetraethyl ester of diphosphonate (I), where Z¹ = Z² = Z³ = Z⁴ = OEt sequentially with trimethylbromosilane then with phosphorus pentachloride, with a diol in presence of a tertiary amine in a polar ether solvent such as dioxane at temperature between 20°C and 100°C.

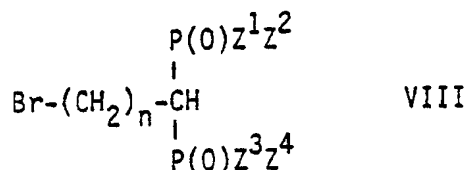
12. A process for preparing compounds (I) as defined in claim 1, where A = -S-(CH₂)ₙ- or -O-(CH₂)ₙ- which consists in reacting respectively a thiophenol of formula VI,



or a hydroquinone of formula VII

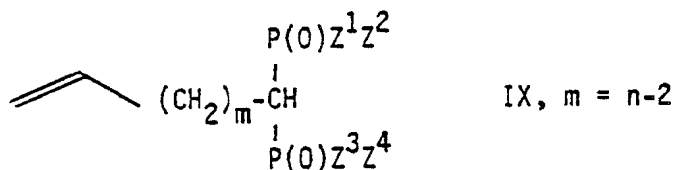


with a bromoalkylenediphosphonate of formula VIII



in presence of a base.

13. A process for preparing compounds (I) as defined in claim 1 where A = -S(CH₂)ₙ- and n ≥ 3 which involves reacting the thiophenol of formula VI and an alkenylenediphosphonate of formula IX



in presence of a radical initiating agent such as dibenzoylperoxide.

14. A process for preparing compounds of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 where A is -SO₂(CH₂)ₙ- which consists in oxidizing the compounds (I) where A = -S-(CH₂)ₙ- by using m-chloroperbenzoic acid or potassium hydrogen persulfate.

15. A process according to claim 1 for preparing one of the compounds of formula (I) selected from the group comprising

tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
 tetraethyl 2-(3-tertiobutyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
 tetraisopropyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
 tetramethyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethenylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid,  
 tetraethyl 2-(3,5-di-secondarybutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
 tetraisopropyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
 tetrabutyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
 tetraethyl 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonate,  
 tetraethyl 3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenylthio-methylenediphosphonate,  
 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethylidene-1,1-bis(2-oxo-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinan) and  
 2-(3,5-ditertiobutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid.



16. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of at least one diphosphonate compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55